

## **Network Centric Warfare: A Revolution in Military Affairs**

**VADM Arthur K. Cebrowski  
CNO-N6  
27 August 1997**

*“There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more  
perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success  
than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order  
of things.”*

*Niccolo Machiavelli, The Prince*

# **Network Centric Warfare: A Revolution in Military Affairs**

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**“... it’s a fundamental shift from what we call platform-centric warfare to something we call network-centric warfare.”**

**Admiral Jay L. Johnson, USN  
Chief of Naval Operations**



# What is a Revolution?

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**“A fundamental change ...”**

- in thinking**
- in visualizing**
- in preference**

**“A displacement of the conceptual network ...”**

**“Non-cumulative developmental episodes ...”**

**“A change of paradigm ... ”**

# Previous Scientific Revolutions

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## *Astronomy*

### *Copernican Revolution*

- Ptolemaic (Geocentric)  - Copernican (Heliocentric)


## *Physics*

### *Newtonian Revolution*

- Galilean Dynamics  - Newtonian Dynamics

## *Physics*

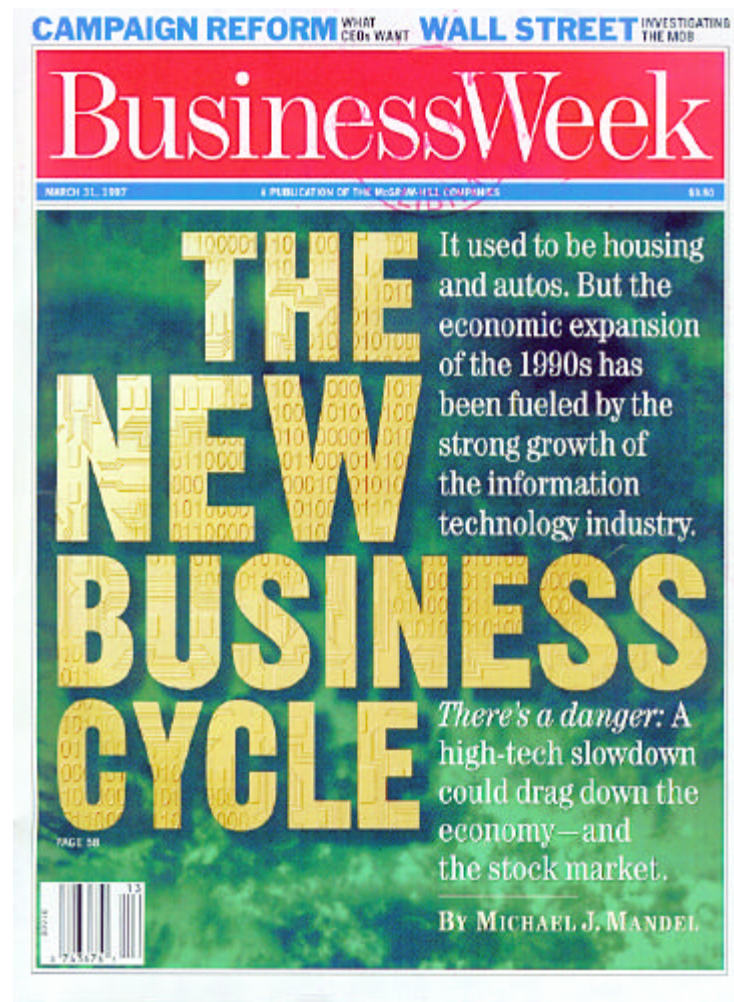
### *Modern Physics*

- Newtonian Dynamics  - Relativistic Dynamics  
- Quantum Mechanics



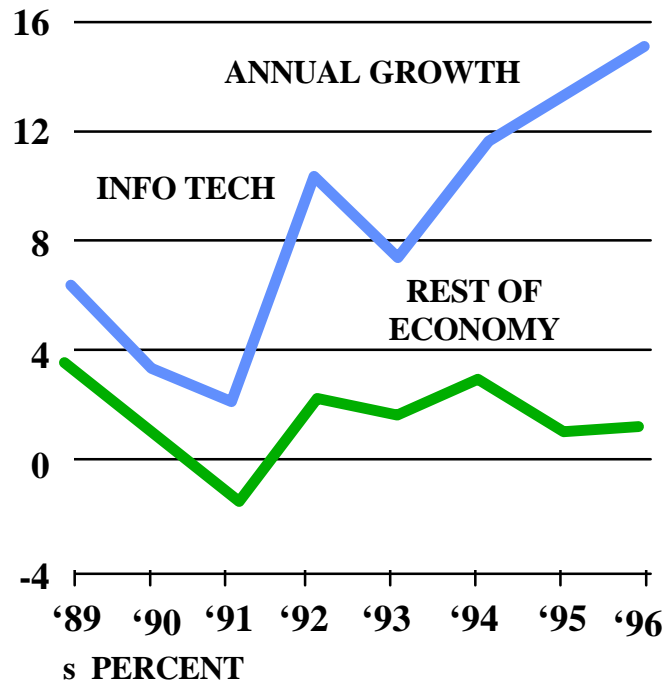
# The New Business Cycle

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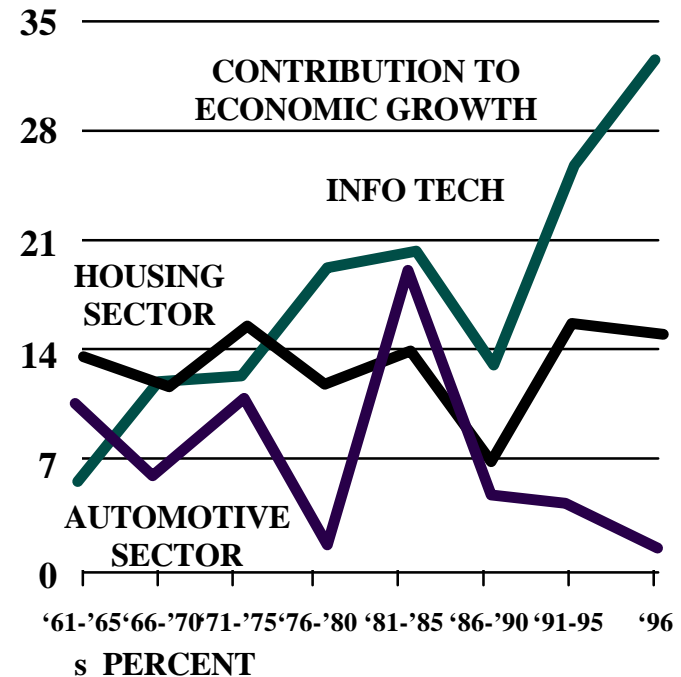


# The New Business Cycle

## The Information Technology Sector Is Accelerating ...



## ... Dominating The Expansion ...



**Implication: Information Technology is new engine of economic growth**

Source: Business Week / March 31, 1997



# The Changing Dynamics of Competition


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## *Coevolving Ecosystems*


### *Information Technology*

- Platform Centric
- 
- Network Centric

### *Business*

- Company Centric
- 
- Network Centric
  - Increasing Returns vs. Decreasing Returns

### *Warfare*

- Platform Centric
  - Attrition
- 
- Network Centric
  - Speed of Command

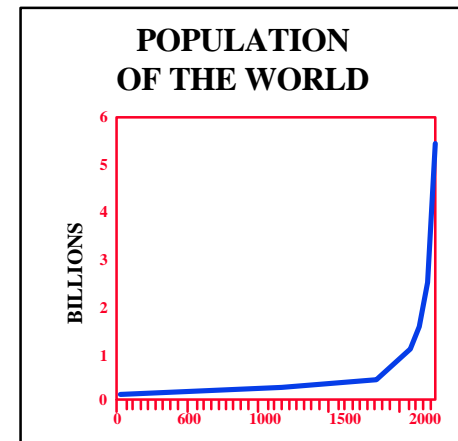
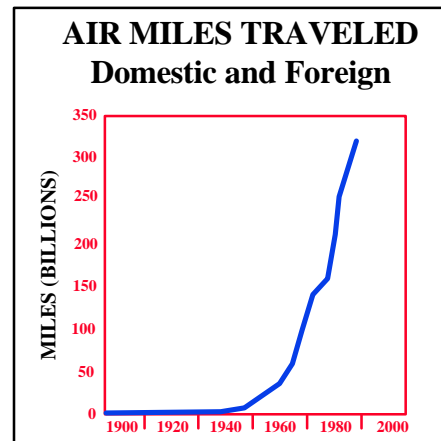
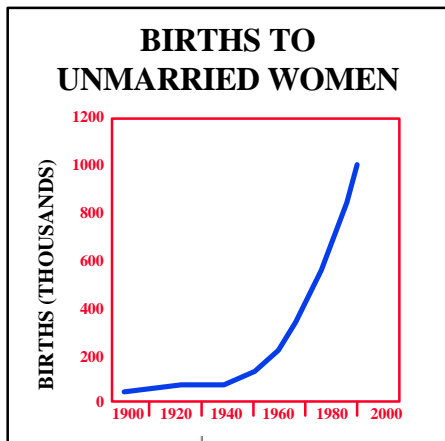
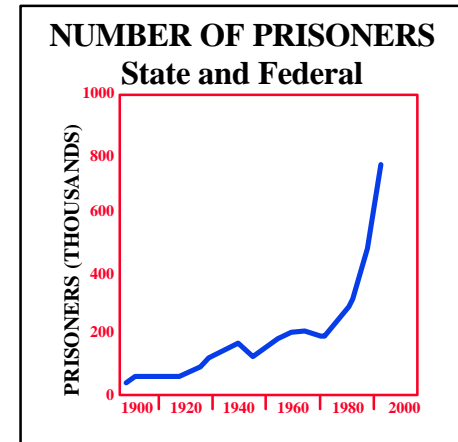
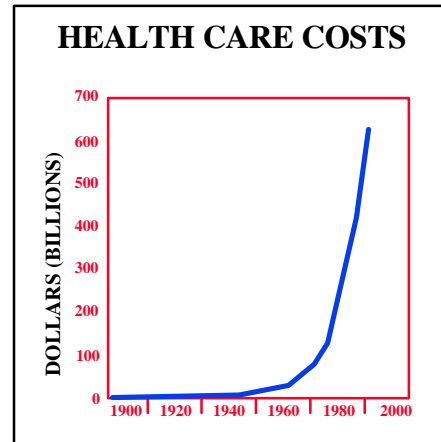
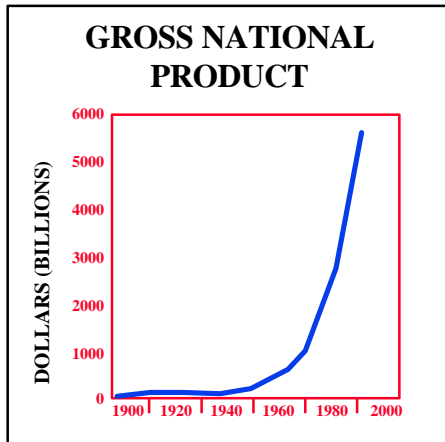


# Coevolving Information Ecosystems

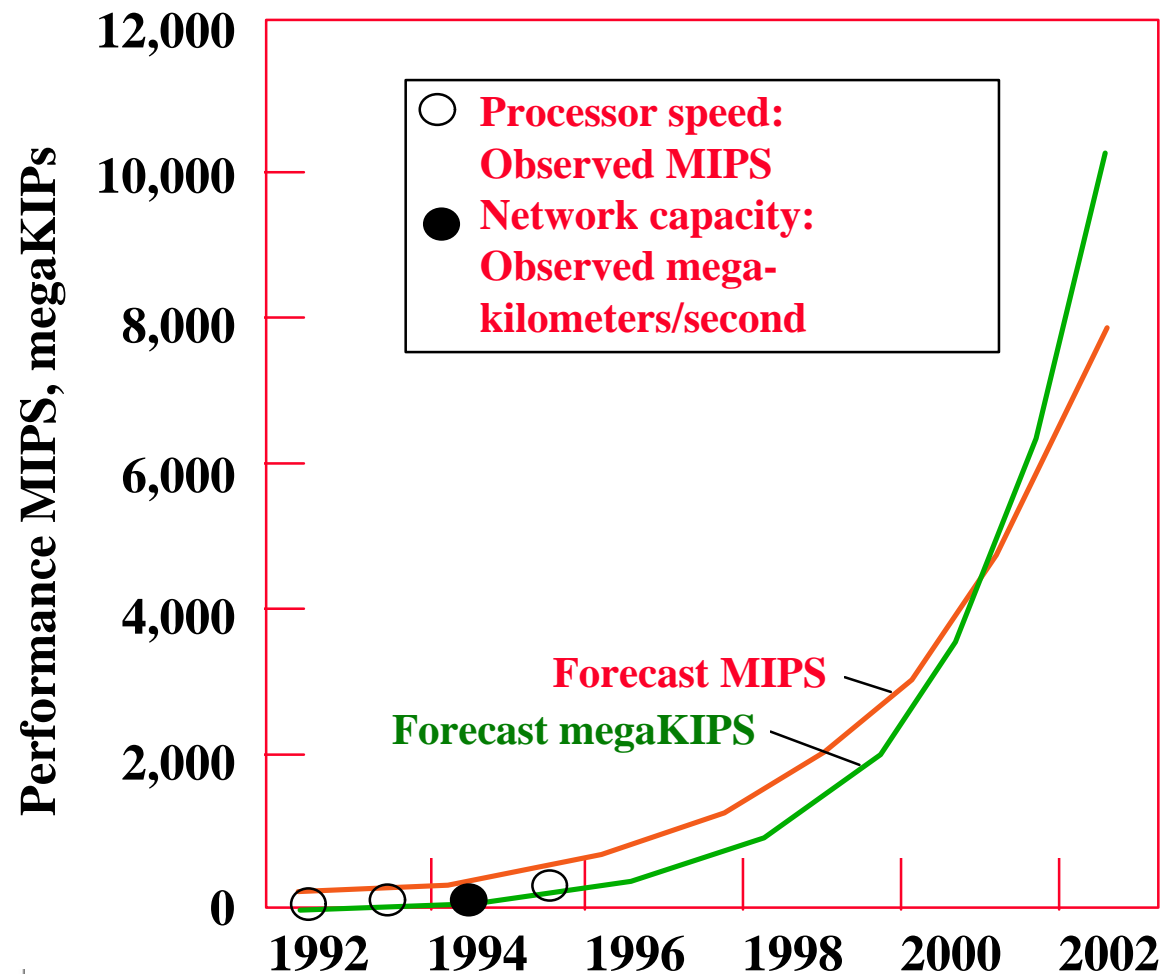
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- **Corporate Strategies**
  - **Sun Microsystems**
    - » **“The Network is the Computer”**
  - **IBM**
    - » **Old Focus: Platform Centric (“Big Iron”)**
    - » **New Focus: “Network Centric Computing”**

# Trends



# Communications is Catching Computing Speed



Source: Professor Ted Lewis, *Computer Magazine*, May 1996

# The Changing Dynamics of Competition


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## *Coevolving Ecosystems*


### *Information Technology*

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- Network Centric

### *Business*

- Company Centric
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- Network Centric
  - Increasing Returns vs. Decreasing Returns

### *Warfare*

- Platform Centric
- 
- Network Centric
  - Speed of Command
- Attrition



# Increasing Returns vs. Decreasing Returns

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- **Decreasing Returns**

- (Economy A)

- **Market share equilibrium**
      - » Increased costs to achieve greater market share
    - **Absence of Mechanisms for Product Lock-in**
      - » Competing products are Interchangeable
    - **Examples:**
      - » **Consumer Non-Durables**
        - Food
      - » **Consumer Durables**
        - Automobiles

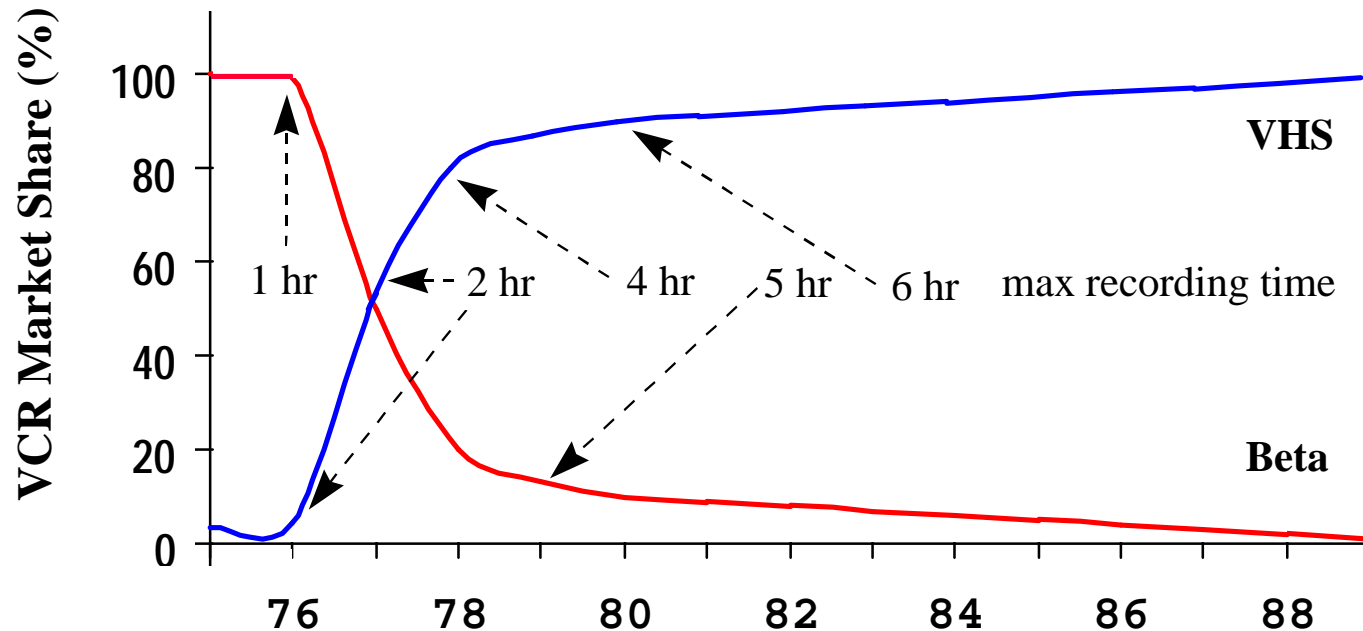
- **Increasing Returns**

- (Economy B)

- **Lack of Market Share Equilibrium**
    - **Mechanisms for Product Lock-in**
      - » Competing products are not interoperable
      - » Network Effects
      - » User skills
    - **Examples:**
      - » **Standards**
        - VHS vs. Beta
        - MAC vs. DOS/Windows
      - » **User Skills**
        - “QWERTY” Typewriter
        - Ethernet vs. ATM



# Increasing Returns Case Study: Beta vs. VHS

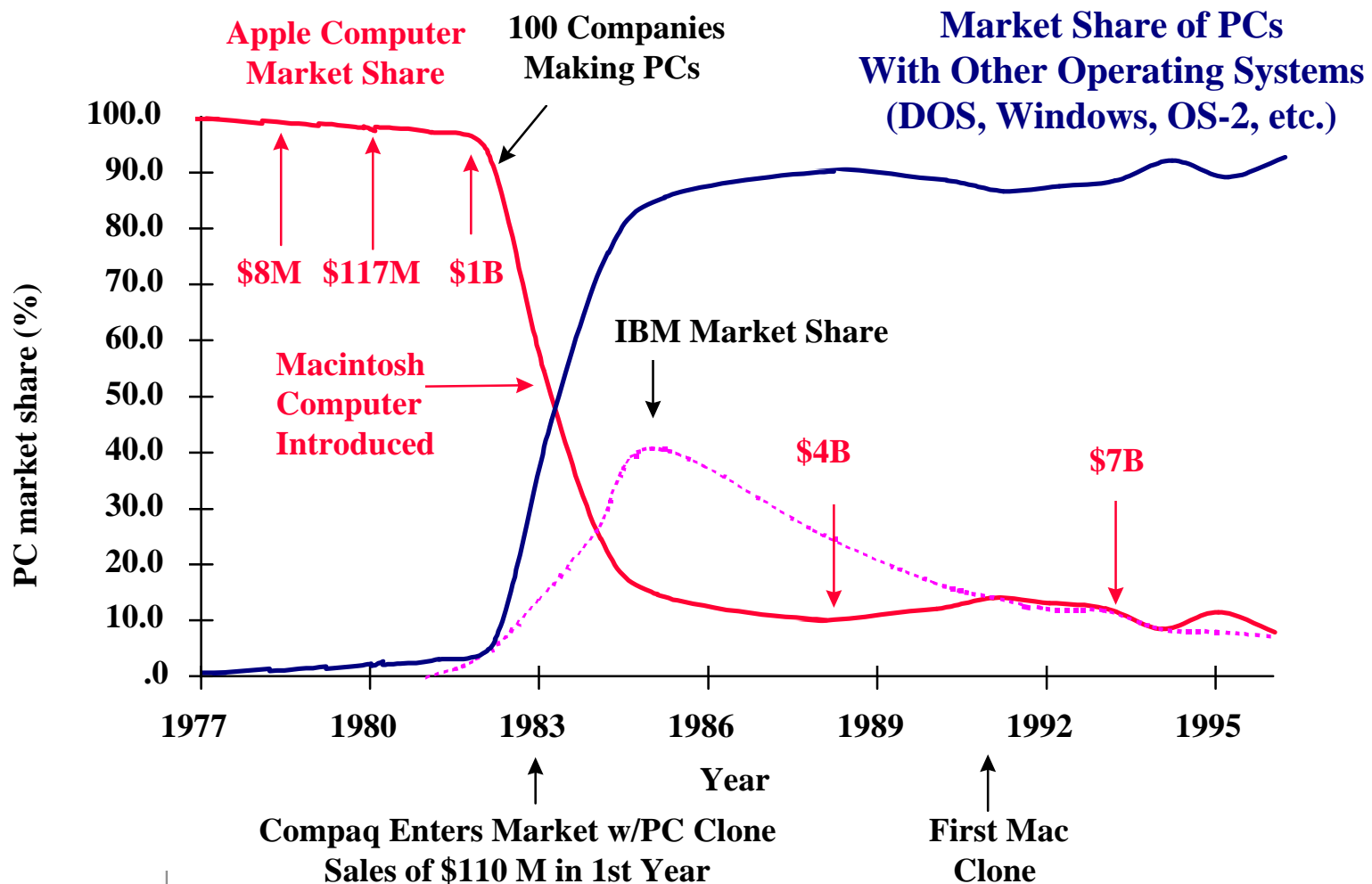


Operational Requirement	2 sitcoms	1 movie	football game
Recording Time	1 hour	2 hours	4 hours



Source: Dominant Technology Adaptation Study, 1997,  
Center for Naval Analyses

# Increasing Returns Case Study: Personal Computer Operating Systems



Source: Dominant Technology Adaptation Study, 1997, Center for Naval Analyses

# Competitive Space: Retail

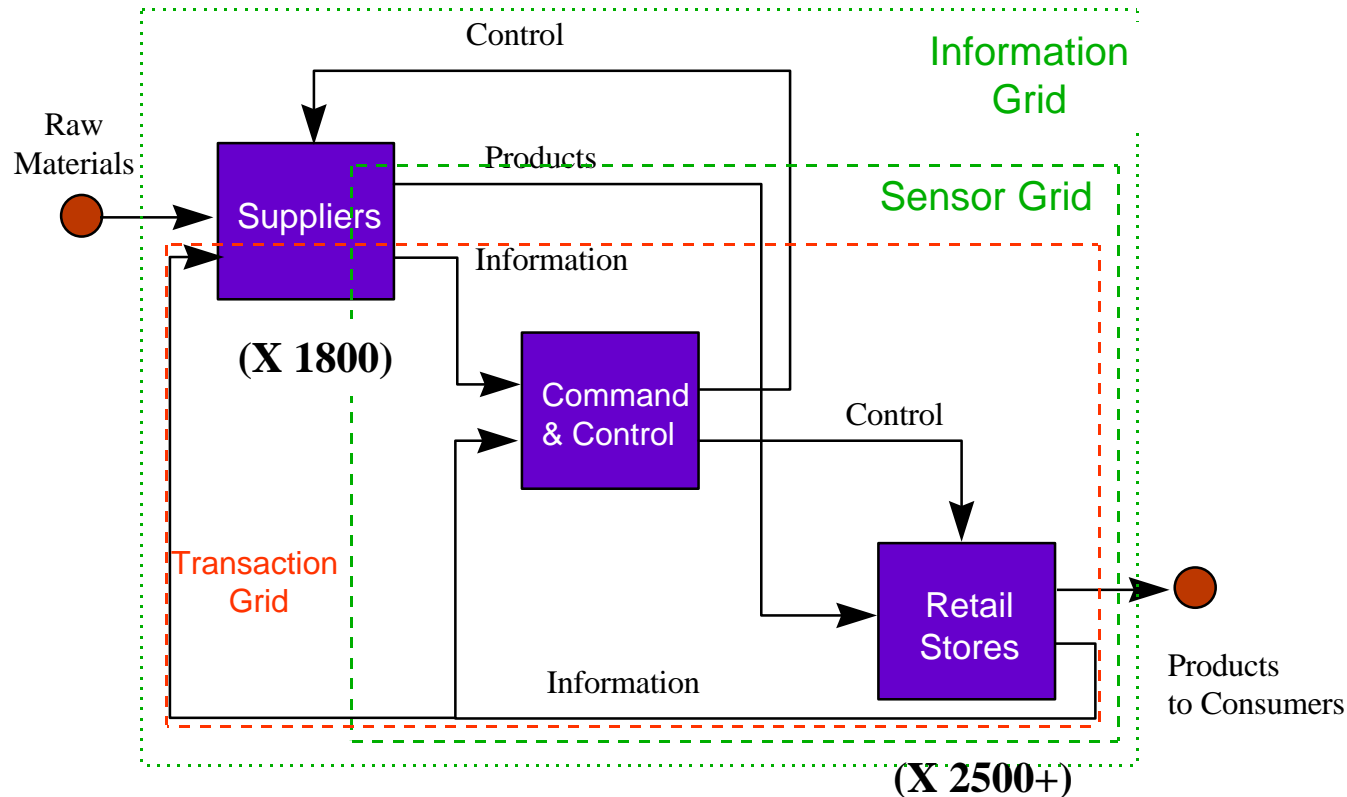
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- **Competition between Retail Ecosystems**
  - **Wal-Mart vs. K-Mart**
  - **Business Model**
    - » **Maximize Value to Customer (Price, Selection, Service)**
    - » **Maximize Profit for Retailer**
      - **Maximize number/profitability of transactions**
        - Develop awareness of what customer is buying
        - Supply stores what the customer is buying
      - **Minimize costs of transactions**
        - Cost of Advertising
        - Cost of Labor
        - Cost of Plant (Retail Stores, Warehouses)
        - Cost of Products (Price retailer pays to supplier of products)
        - Logistics Costs: Inventory (Retail Store, Warehouse, Intransit)



# Competitive Space Case Study: Network Centric Retailing

## Wal-Mart's Retailing Ecosystem



### 1996 Results<sup>1</sup>

**Sales: \$104.9 Billion**  
**Earnings: \$3.056 Billion**

### IT Spending<sup>2</sup>

**1996: \$1,027M**  
**1995: \$452M**

### Competitive Edge<sup>3</sup>

**Cost of Distribution**  
**3% of Sales**  
**(vs. 4.5 to 5% for Competition)**

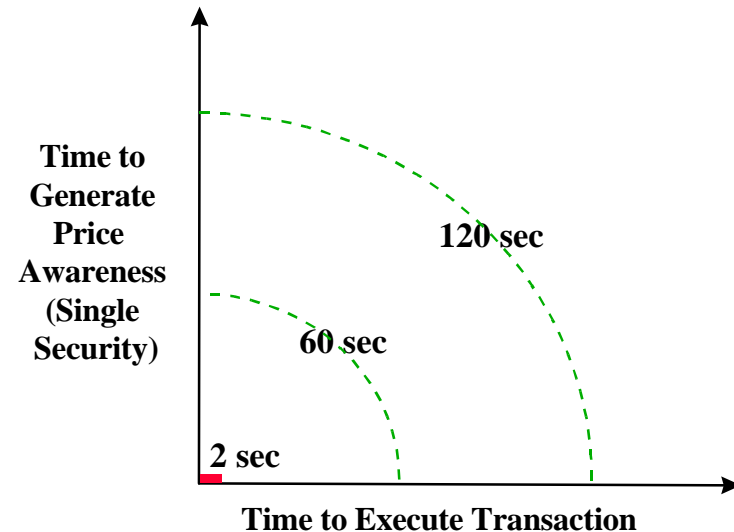
“Competitive Space” Awareness Emerges as key  
Competitive Advantage in Retail Sector



Source: 1. Investors Business Daily, 1997  
2. International Data Corporation, 1997  
3. *The Death of Competition*, 1996

# Competitive Space Case Study: Fixed Income Securities Trading

- Competition Based on Time
  - Market: U.S. Government Securities
    - » Notes and Bonds
  - Securities Traders:
    - » Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, Inc.  
Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch,  
Cantor Fitzgerald, etc.
  - Asymmetries in Customer Service
  - Business Model
    - » Maximize Profit for Trading Firm
      - Increase number and profitability  
of Securities Transactions
    - » Maximize Value to Customer
      - Price: Bid/Ask
      - Service = Transaction Time



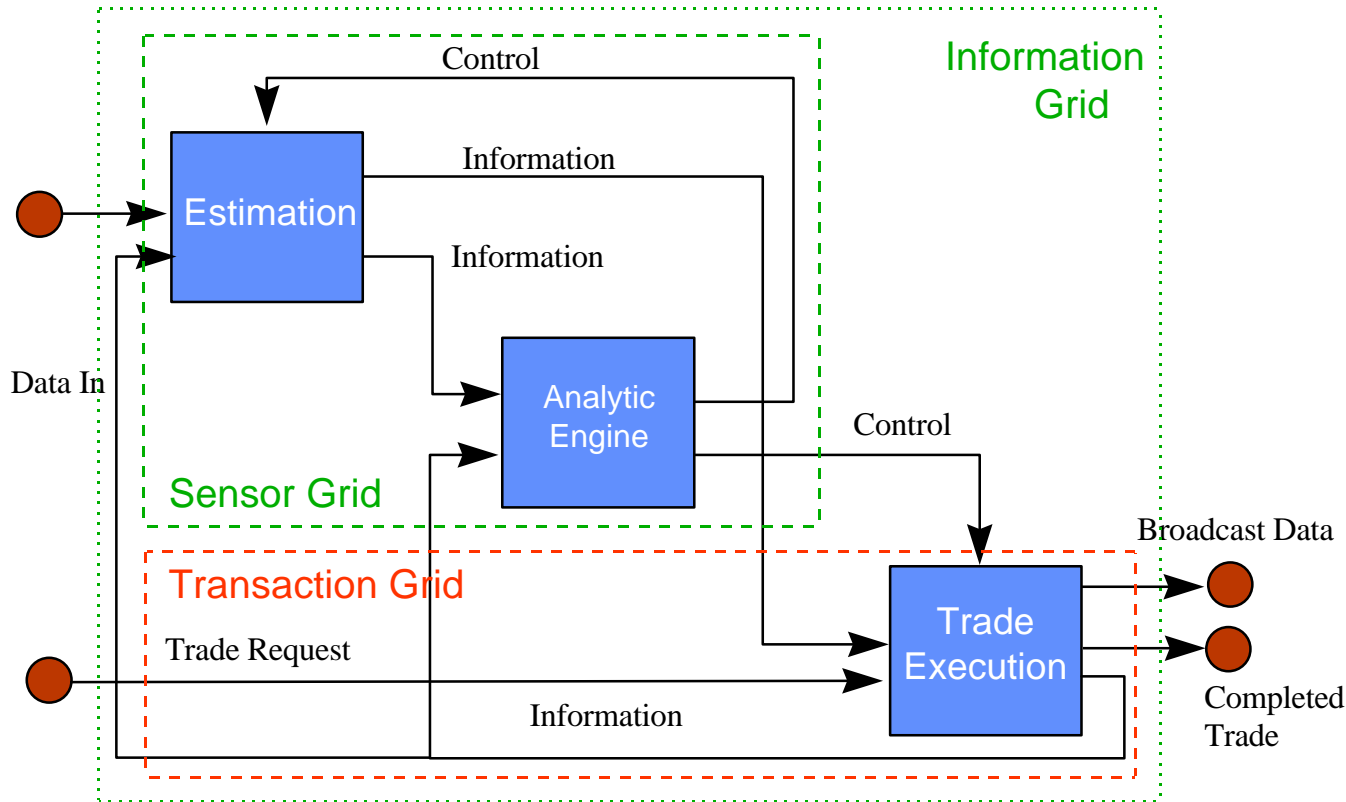
- AUTOBAHN
  - 2 sec
  - 95% of the time
- Competition
  - 30 sec to 90 sec
  - 30 sec: 10% of the time



Source: Interview w/ Christopher J. Carroll  
Managing Director,  
Global Electronic Trading, DMG

# Competitive Space Case Study: Fixed Income Securities Trading

*“The Network is the Market<sup>SM</sup>”*



**Company:**  
**Deutsche Morgan Grenfell,  
Inc.**

**Service:**  
**AUTOBAHN**

**Competitive Edge<sup>1</sup>**

**Increased Trading  
Volume**

**Monthly Increase:**

- 22% - 24%

**Projected Annual Increase:**

- 800%+

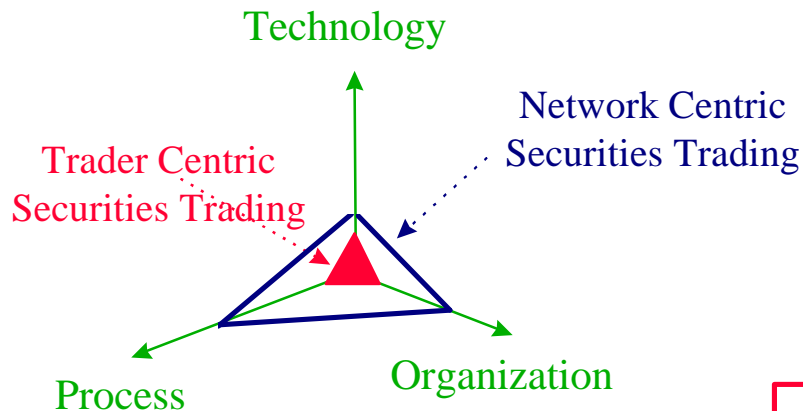
**“Competitive Space” Awareness Emerges as  
Competitive Advantage in Securities Trading**



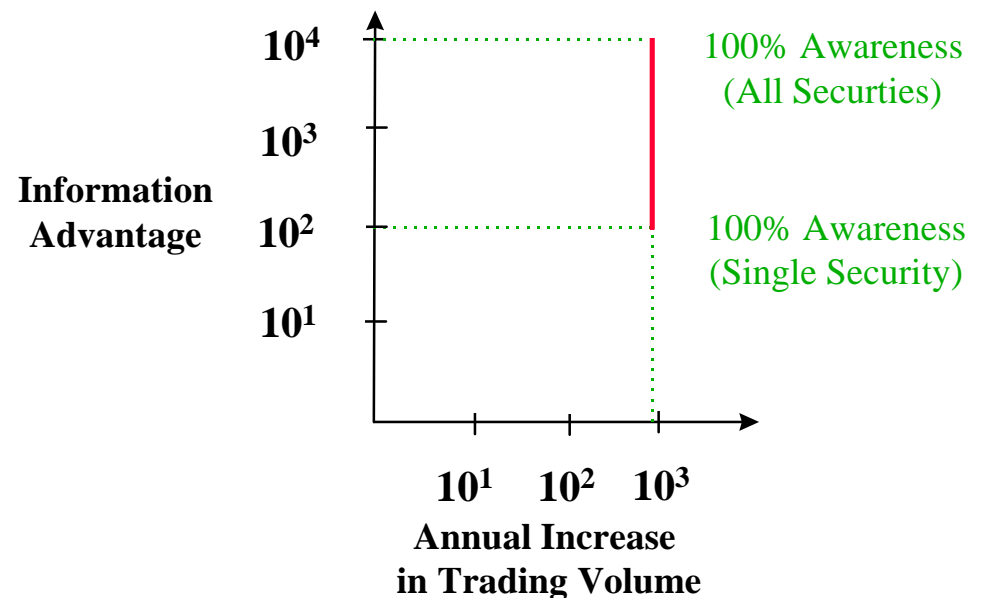
Source: 1. Interview w/ Christopher J. Carroll  
Managing Director,  
Global Electronic Trading, DMG

# Competitive Space Case Study: Fixed Income Securities Trading

**Competitive Advantage  
Emerges from Coevolution of  
Organization, Process, and  
Technology**



**Information Superiority  
Increases Competitiveness**



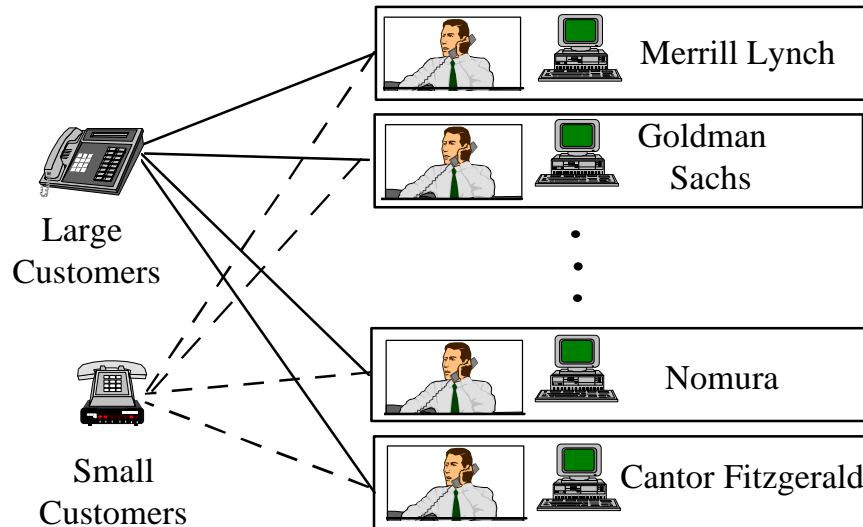
**Quantifiable Information Advantage  
Quantifiable Increase in Competitiveness  
Highly Correlated**



Source: Interview w/ Christopher J. Carroll  
Managing Director,  
Global Electronic Trading, DMG

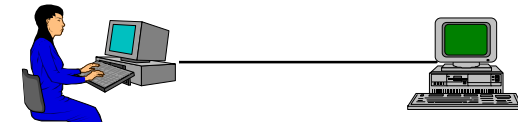
# Competitive Space Case Study: Fixed Income Securities Trading

## “Trader Centric” Securities Trading

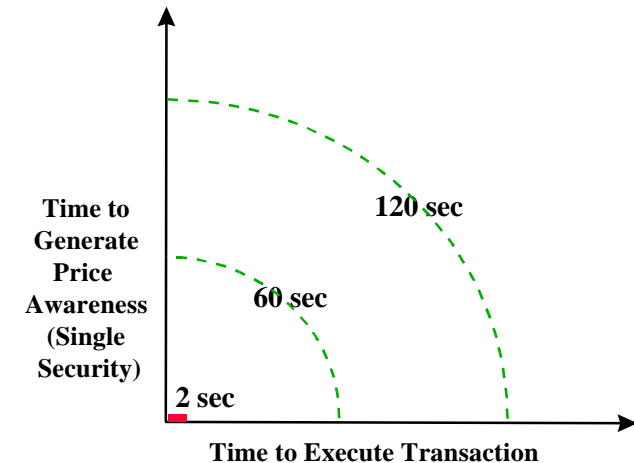


- **Securities Traded via voice transaction**
  - Step 1: Customer Develops Price Awareness (Single Security)
    - 3-4 Phone Calls: Parallel or Serial
  - Step 2: Customer Selects Party for Transaction
  - Step 3: Trade Executed
- **Total Elapsed Time**
  - Large Customer (Parallel: 50+ sec / Serial: 160+ sec)
  - Small Customer (*Time to Access Trader Drives Timeline*)

## “Network Centric” Securities Trading



- **Securities Traded via Electronic Transaction**
  - Step 1: Customer Receives Price Broadcast
    - Real time broadcast of Bid/Ask Prices
    - 100% Price Awareness
  - Step 2: Trade Executed: 2 sec



Source: Interview w/ Christopher J. Carroll  
Managing Director,  
Global Electronic Trading, DMG

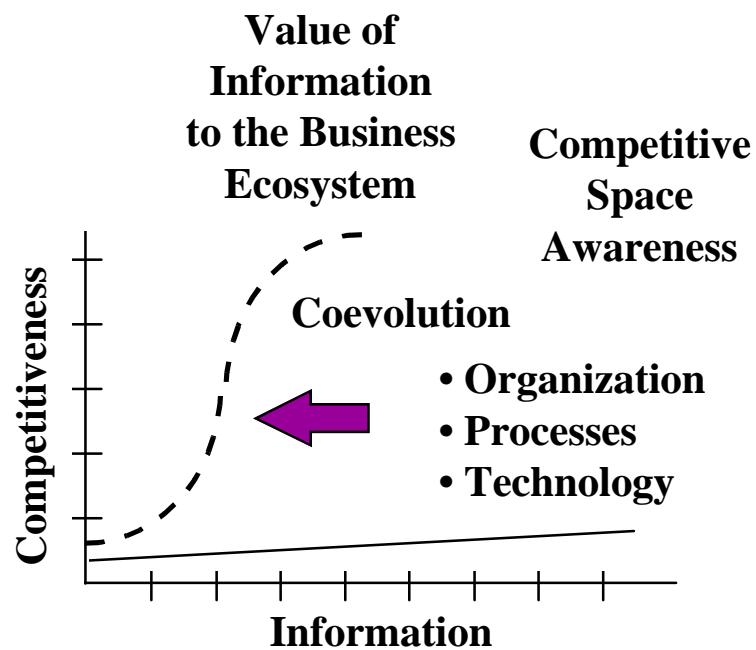
# Coevolving Business Ecosystems

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- **Source of Competitive Edge**
  - Information grids enable network centric computing
  - Sensor grids create awareness of competitive space
  - Transaction grids exploit awareness to provide a competitive edge
- **Emergence of new modes of competition**
  - Competition between Business Ecosystems
    - » Enabled by coevolving information ecosystems
    - » Competition based on time
  - Competition characterized by Increasing Returns
    - » Implications for Warfare



# Coevolving Business Ecosystems

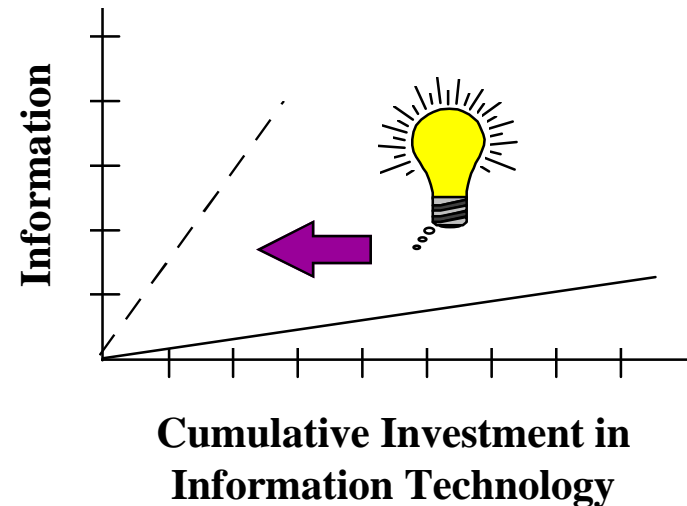


## • Information

Can be translated to a competitive advantage through coevolution of organization, processes, and technology

## • Information

- Implement at minimum cost with reduced cycle times



# The Changing Dynamics of Competition


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## *Coevolving Ecosystems*


### *Information Technology*

- Platform Centric
- 
- Network Centric

### *Business*

- Company Centric
- 
- Network Centric
  - Increasing Returns vs. Decreasing Returns

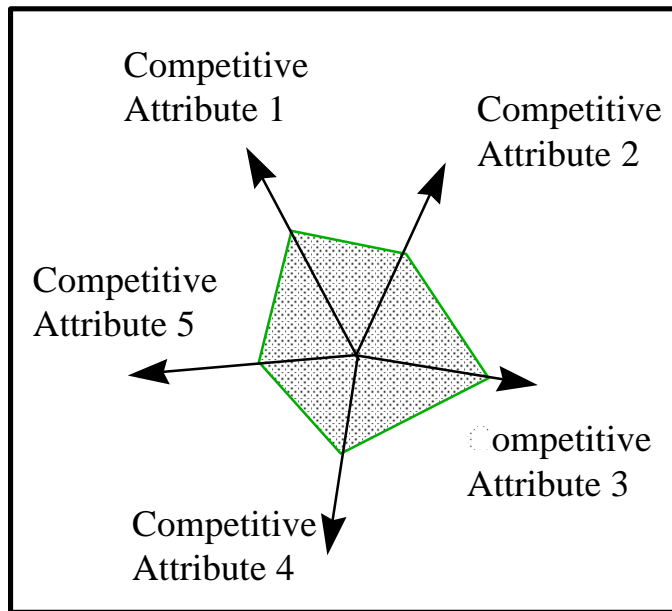
### *Warfare*

- Platform Centric
- 
- Network Centric
  - Speed of Command



# Strategy vs. Operational Effectiveness<sup>1</sup>

## Strategy



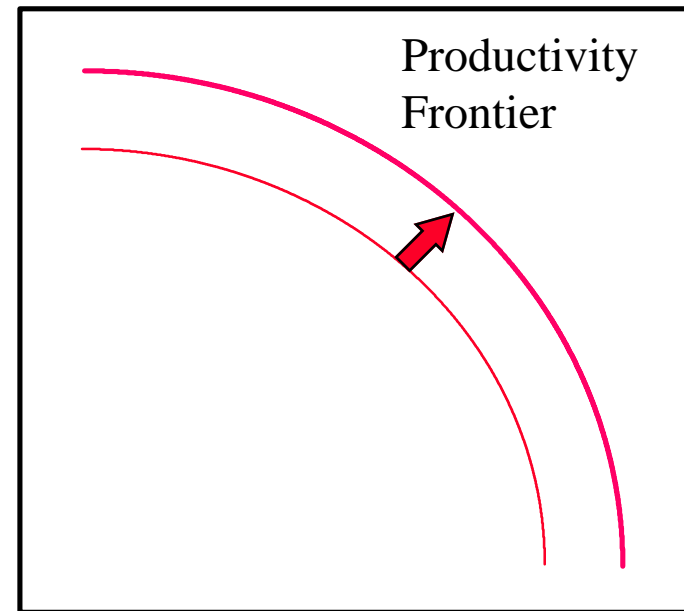
## Competitive Space Selection

## Operational Effectiveness<sup>1</sup>

Nonprice value delivered to customer

high value

low value



high cost

## Relative Cost Position

low cost

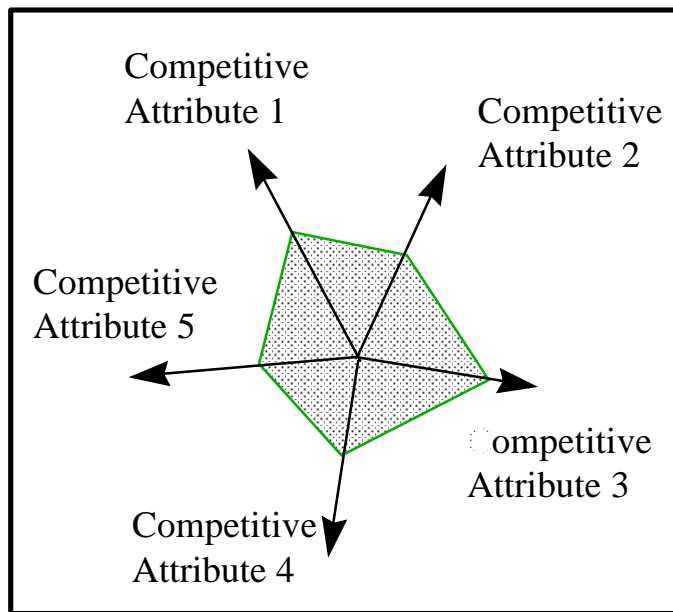


1. Source: "What is Strategy?," *Harvard Business Review*, (November-December 1996)

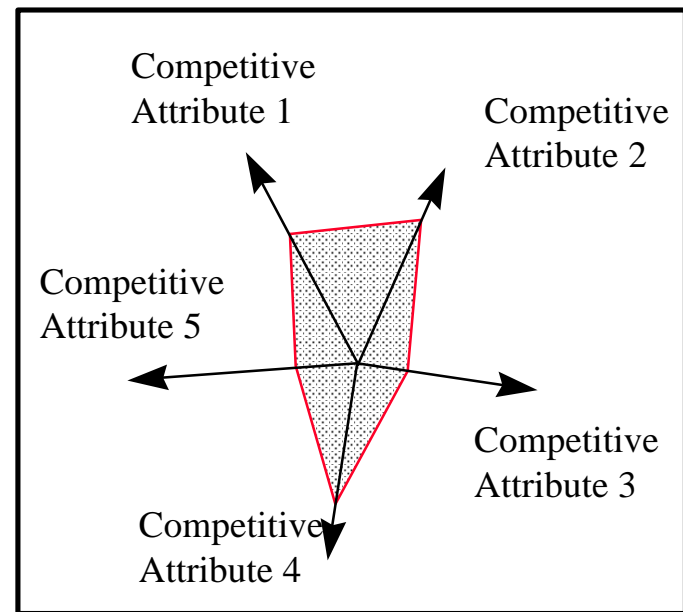
# Strategy

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Strategy A



Strategy B

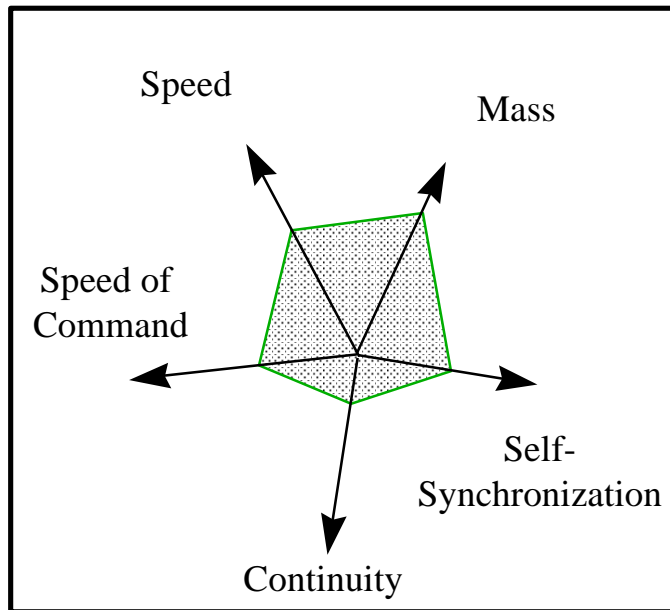


Strategy is About Selecting a Competitive Space

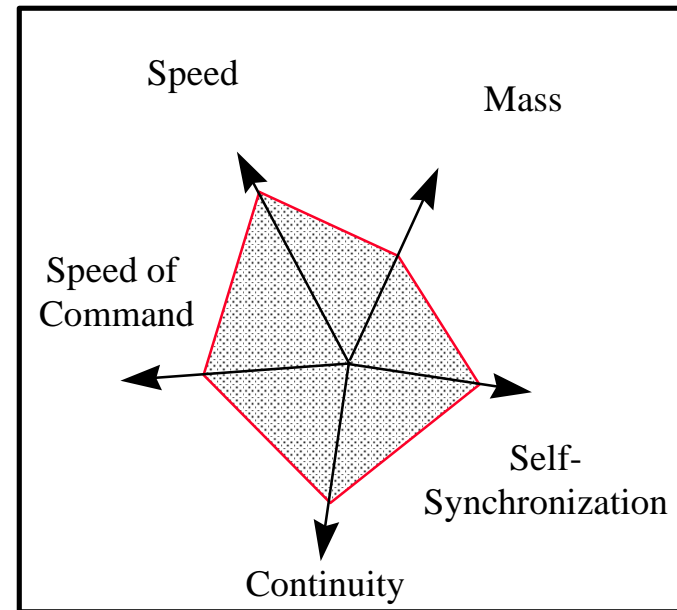
# Strategy

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## Football



## Soccer

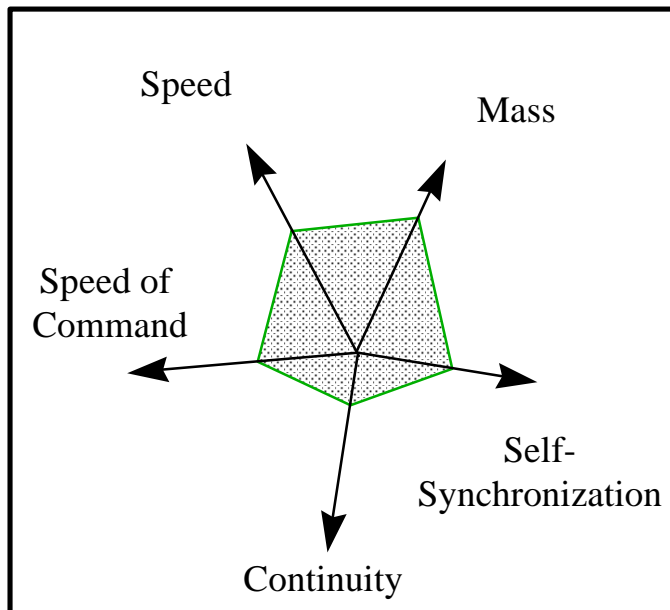


Strategy is About Selecting a Competitive Space

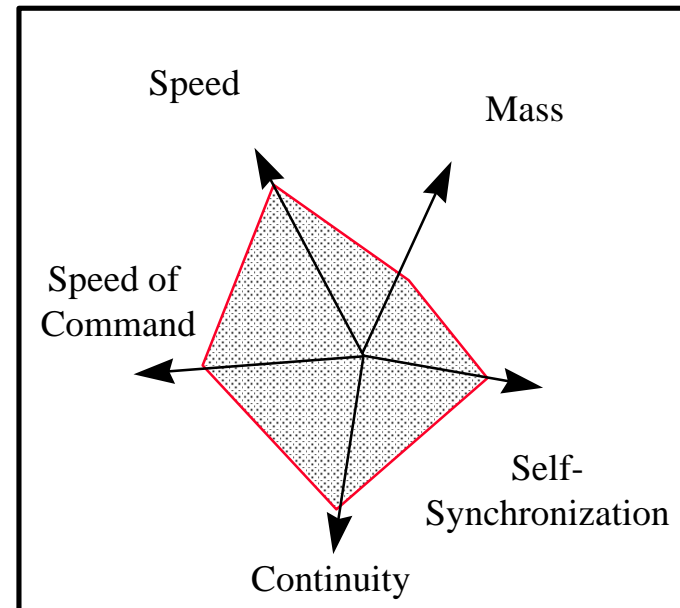
# Strategy

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## Platform Centric Warfare



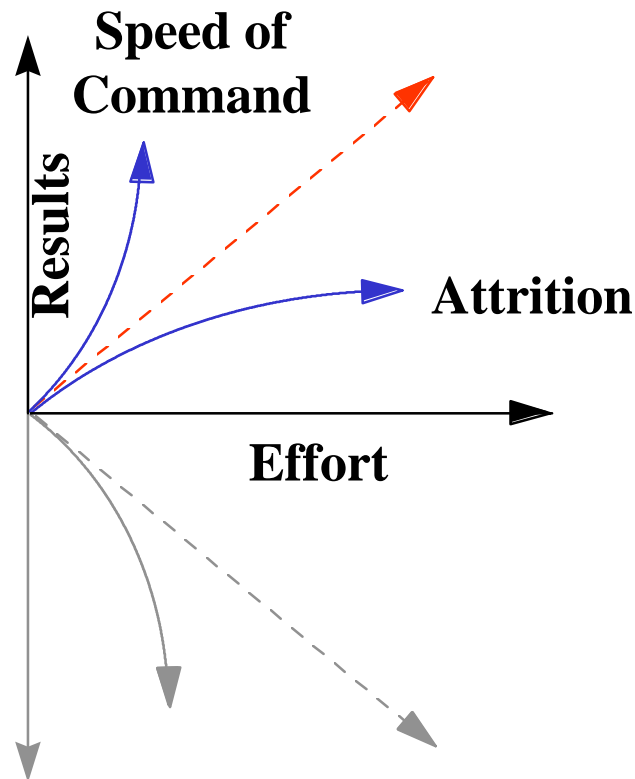
## Network Centric Warfare



Strategy is About Selecting a Competitive Space

# Attrition vs. Speed of Command

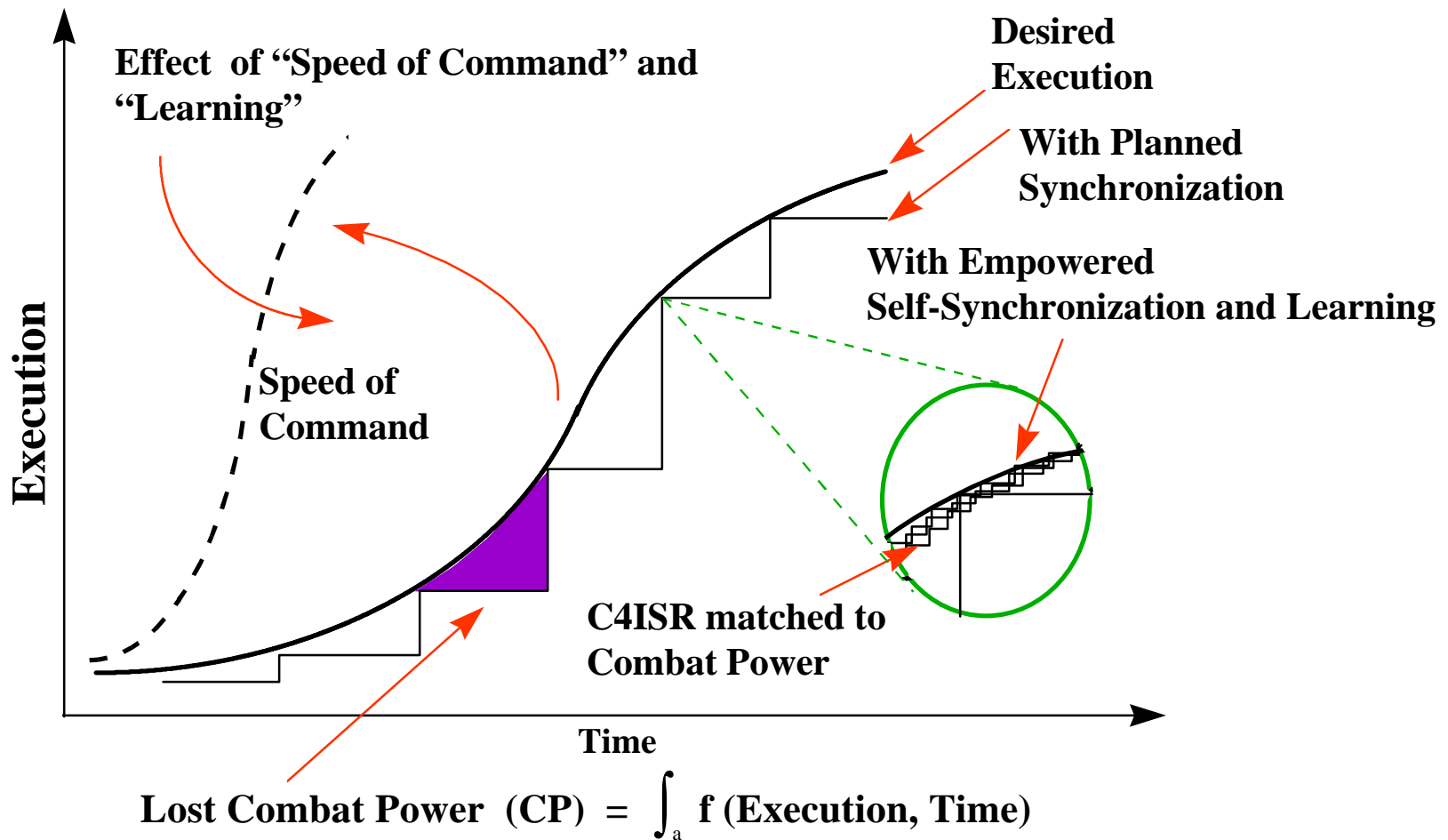
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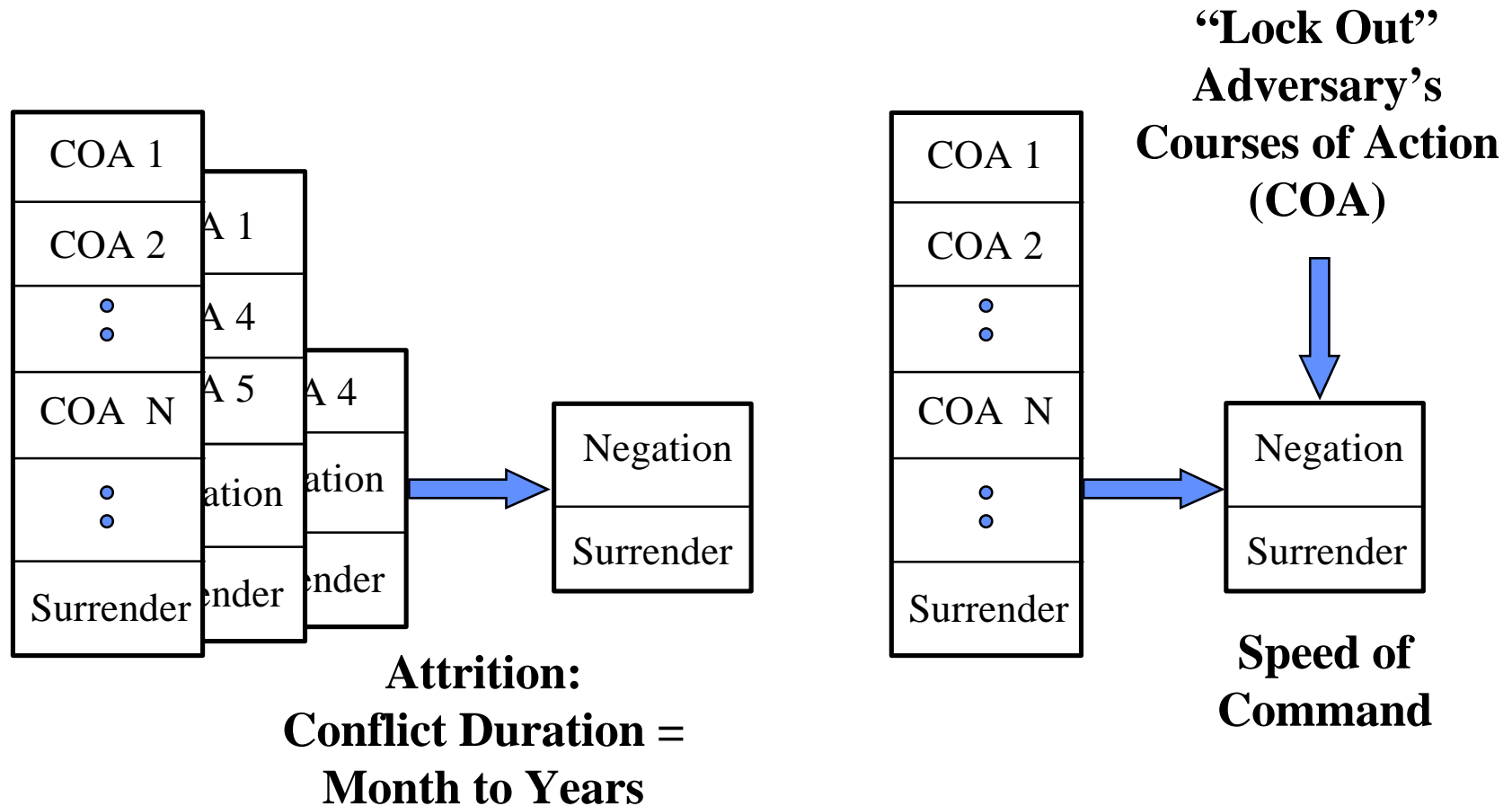
- Methods of achieving “Speed of Command”
  - Overwhelming early effort
  - Learning by gaining knowledge and experience faster (DBA/K & IW)
  - Change initial conditions positively (early effect vs. early effort)
  - Use early victories to offset technology inferiorities
  - Lock out enemy solutions
  - Apply effort on a high speed continuum vice a step function (self- synchronized vs. command synchronized)



# Attrition vs. Speed of Command



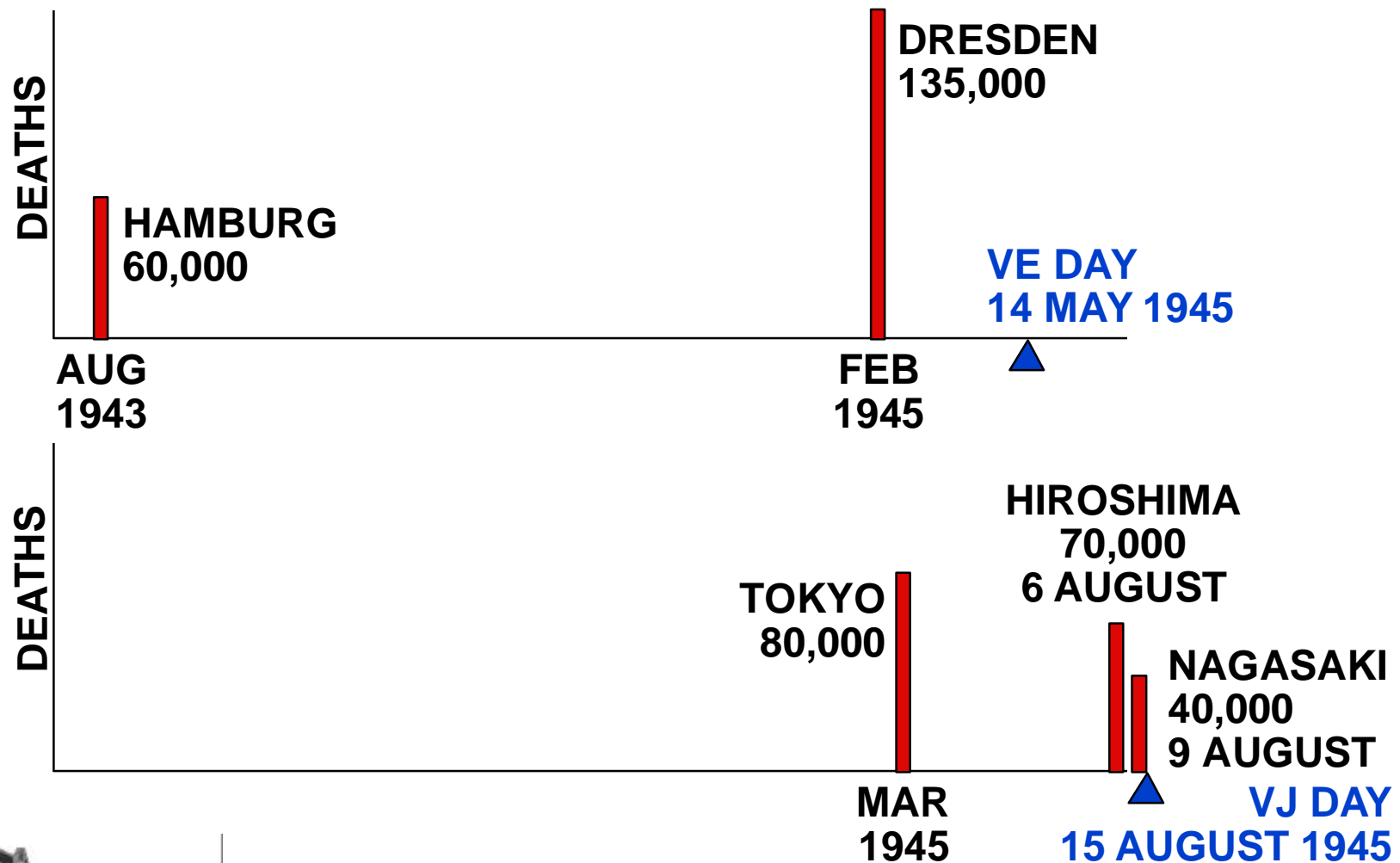
# Attrition vs. Speed of Command



Emergence of Competition Based on Time



# Attrition vs. Speed of Command



Sources: U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 1944-1947, and James Stokesbury, A Short History of Air Power, 1986.

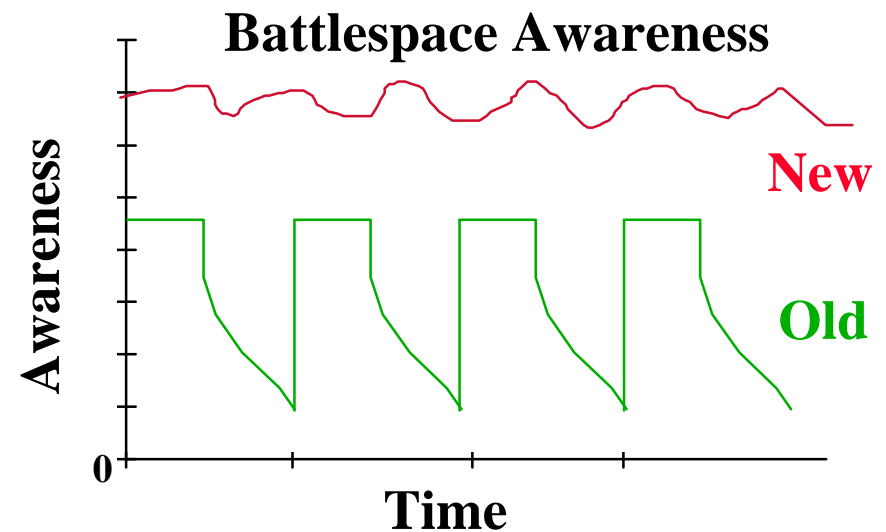
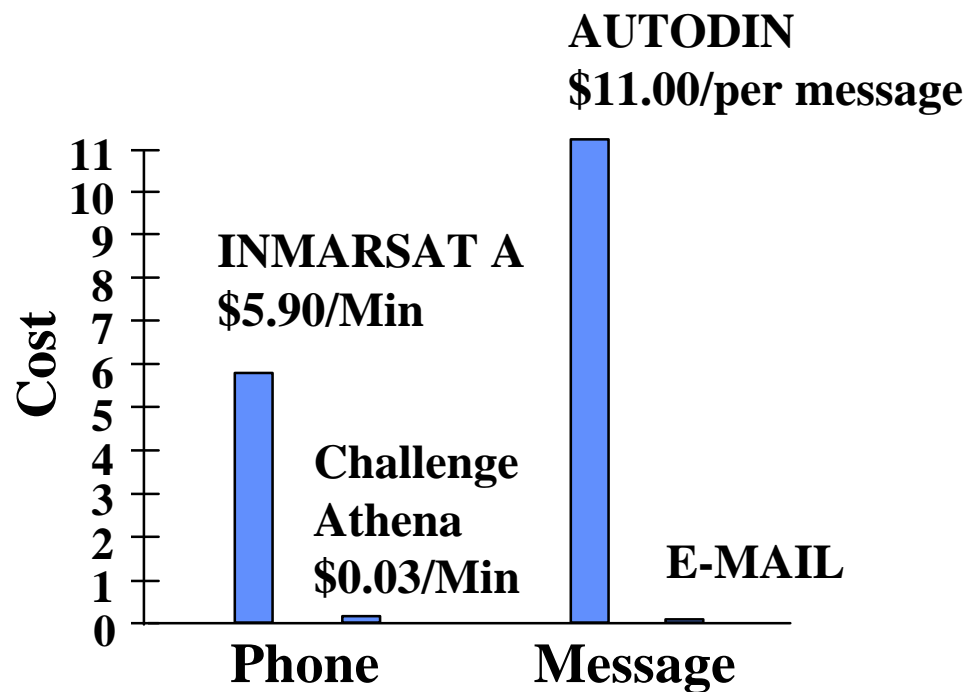
# Warfare Case Study: Taiwan Straits

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- **Scope**
  - Multi-sided live operations with high political risk and combat potential
  - Geographically dispersed Nimitz and Independence CVBGs, and USS Blue Ridge
  - Required extensive C7F, CTF 70, and USCINCPAC staff coordination
- **Observations**
  - Evidenced successful technology assimilation → coevolution
  - Evolution of Admiralship as a result of increased Battlespace Awareness
  - Timeline compression
  - Simultaneity
  - Collaboration
  - Graphics vs. Text
- **Conclusions**
  - Emergence of speed of command as decisive operational capability
  - Evolution of “Admiralship”
  - New capabilities necessitate a reevaluation of organization and doctrine
  - Naval and joint experimentation required



# Speed of Command: Taiwan Straits



## Higher Sustained Situational Awareness

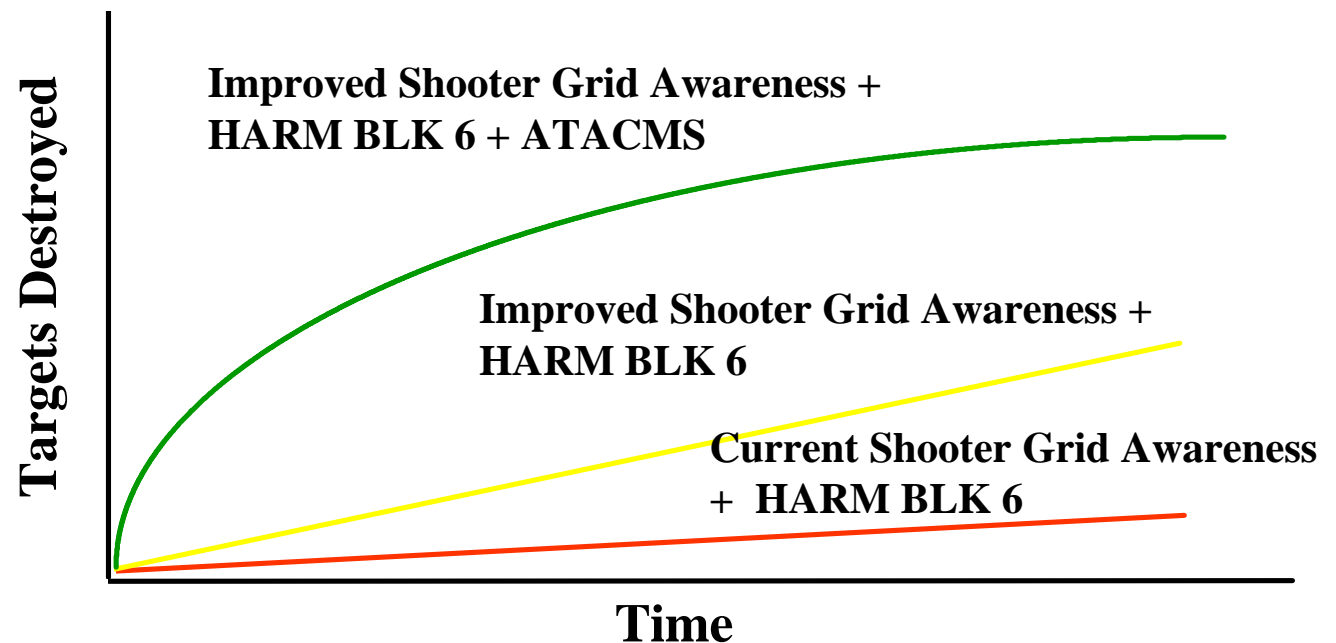
- Enhances Speed of Command
- Lowers Ambiguity
- Reduces Questions
- Enhances Clarity of Mission and Intent



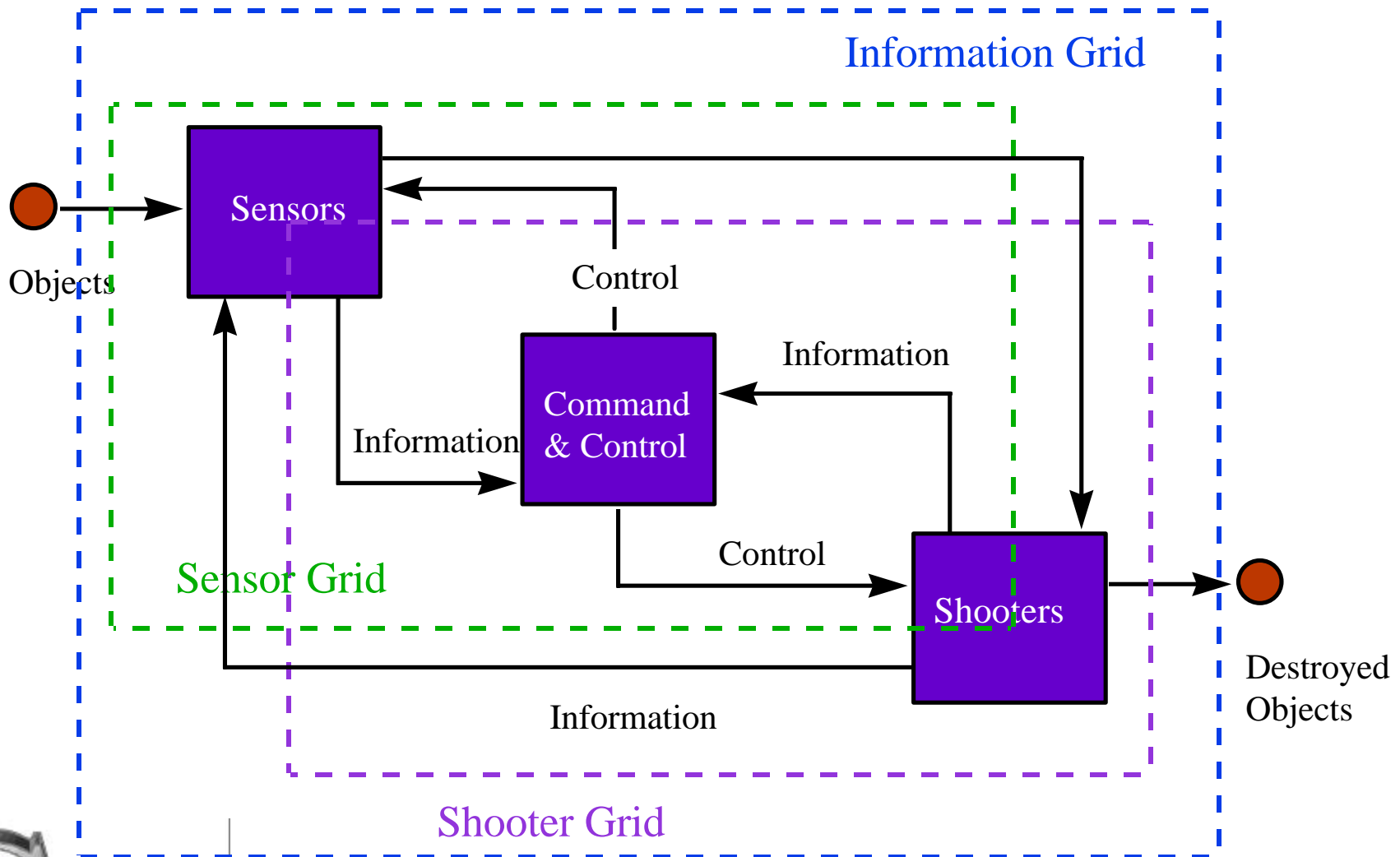
# Network Centric Warfare Increases Joint Combat Power

## *Results for Precision Engagement*

- **Operational Impact**
  - Dramatic Early Results
  - Greatest Rates of Change in Initial Phase of a Campaign
  - Inflicts Maximum Losses on the Enemy
  - Shortens Timelines
  - Locks out Enemy Options



# Network Centric Warfare



# Network Centric Warfare

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- Platform Centric Warfare
  - Platforms generate combat power
- Network Centric Warfare
  - Networked platforms generate increased combat power

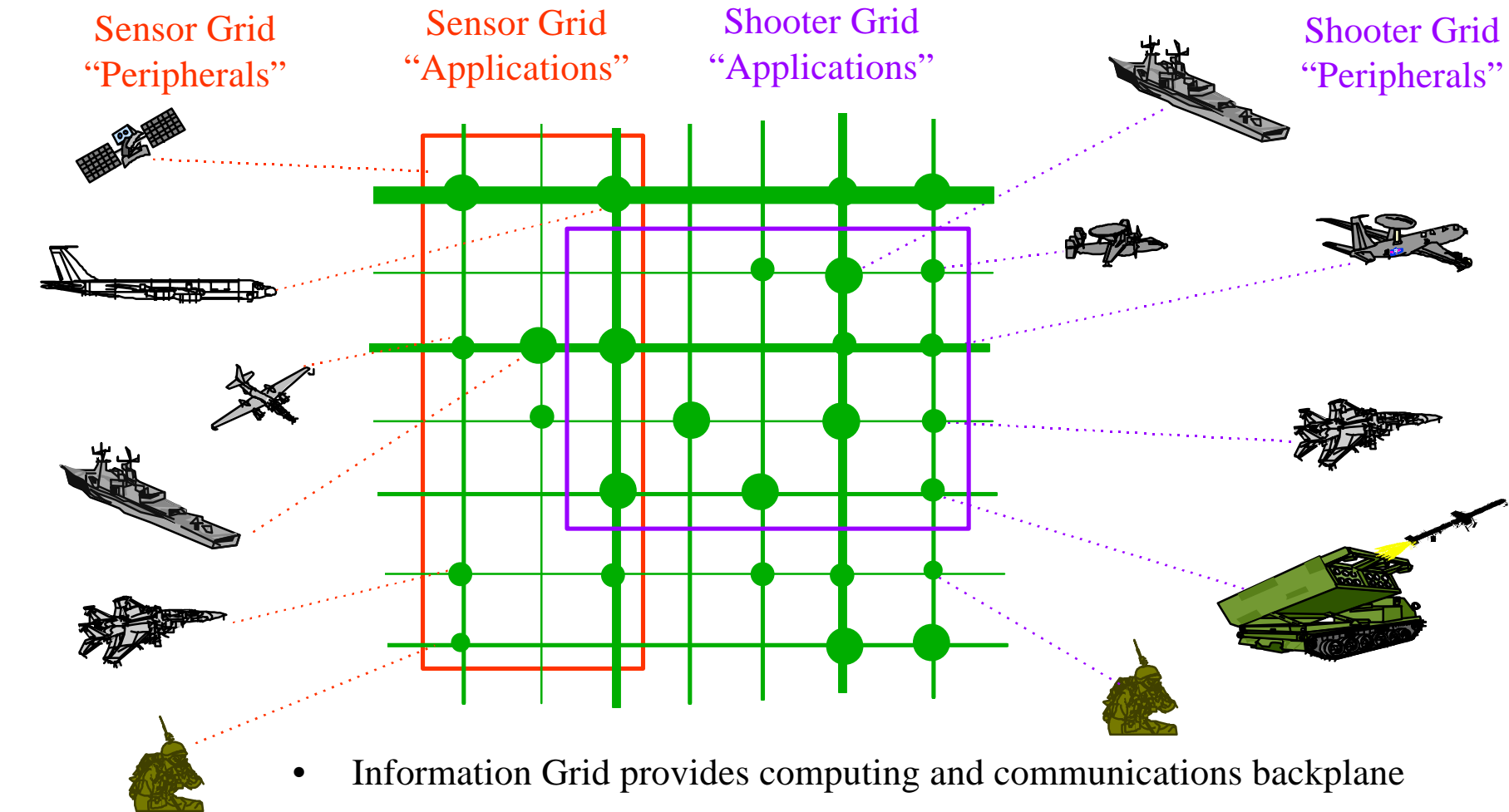
## Metcalfe's Law

“The power (value) of a network increases as the square of the number of nodes in the network ( $N^2$ )”

Robert M. Metcalfe: The Inventor of Ethernet



# Network Centric Warfare

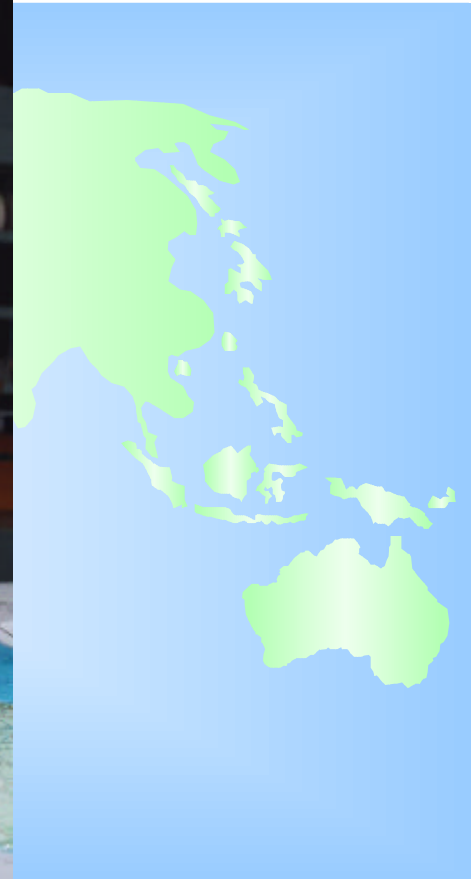


- Information Grid provides computing and communications backplane
- Applications and peripherals plug into the Information Grid



# How Do We Get There?

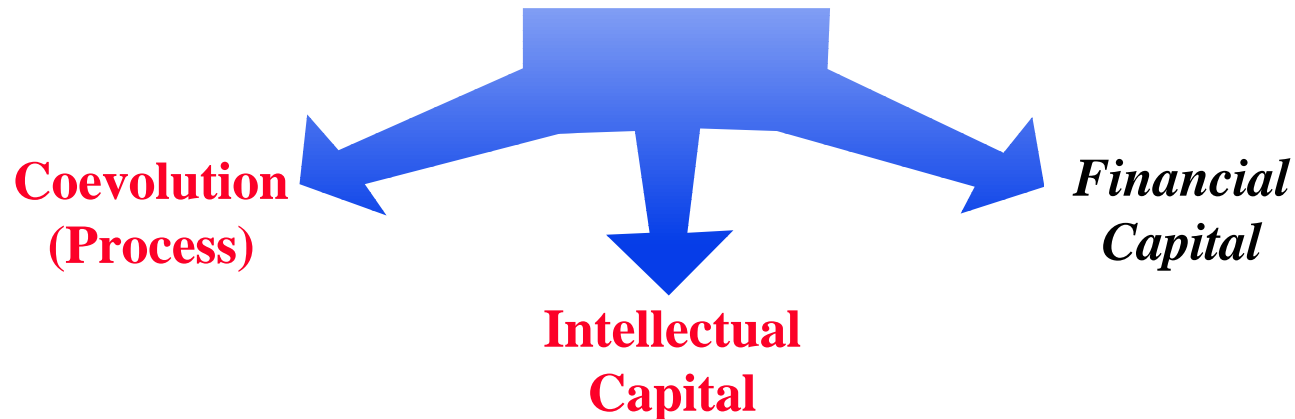
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# How the Pieces Fit

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- Forward From The Sea
- Navy Operational Concept
- Network Centric Warfare



*This is not about technology!*

*It's about resource reallocation to achieve RMA effects and secure Navy's future !*

# Implications: Intellectual Capital

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**“There is today no real career path for personnel who will manage our critical information warfighting functions. Neither do we have a training program analogous to what we have for an F-18 pilot ... In order to fix this shortfall, we must start an aggressive C<sup>4</sup>ISR personnel development program, sooner rather than later.”**

**Undersecretary of Defense (A & T)  
Dr. Paul Kaminski  
18 OCT 96**



# Changing The Way We Change

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- **Compelling need for coevolution**
  - **Organization and doctrine are lagging and decoupled from systems progress**
  - **Resistance is systemic and institutionalized**
- **Elements of a potential solution**
  - **Service experiments support Joint experimentation program**
    - » **Fleet Battle Experiments, Sea Dragon, Force XXI**
  - **Maritime Battle Center supports Joint Battle Center**
  - **Enterprise wide technology assimilation**
    - » **CIO provides standards for technical and operational interoperability**
    - » **Exploit technology: ATDs and ACTDs**
  - **Mechanisms for measuring progress**
  - **A climate which encourages innovation throughout the Fleet**



# Case Study: NYPD

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- **Scope**

- Two-sided live operations with high risk and violence
- 38,000 uniformed personnel (76 Subordinate Commanders)

- **Observations**

- Significant improvement in operational effectiveness resulting from coevolution of **organization, doctrine, and information systems**
- Measurable results over 2 year period (1993-1995)

• Murder	-37.5%	Felony Assault	-10.15%
• Auto theft	-36.5%	Rape	-5.1%
• Burglary	-23.8%	Robbery	-31.5%
• Grand larceny	- 23.5%		

- **Conclusions**

- Technology is necessary but not sufficient
- Underlying philosophies must change
- Organization, doctrine, and technology must continuously adapt
  - 24 hours a day, 365 days a year
  - Near real-time feedback on what is working, and what is not working
- If you can't measure it, you can't manage it
- Emergence of speed of command as decisive operational capability



# Maritime Battle Center

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- **Collaborative Naval environment for the co-evolution of technology, organization, and doctrine**
  - **Explore new concepts**
    - » **Operations - tactics**
    - » **Emergent capabilities**
    - » **Organization**
  - **Environment for maritime systems integration**
  - **Maritime arm of the Joint Battle Center**
- **Environment of distributed, networked, interactive Naval resources**
- **Establish a process for technology assimilation**
- **Balance fleet experimentation with**
  - **Existing technology**
  - **Prototype insertion**
  - **Simulated capabilities**



# **Fleet Battle Experiment Alpha**

## **March '97**

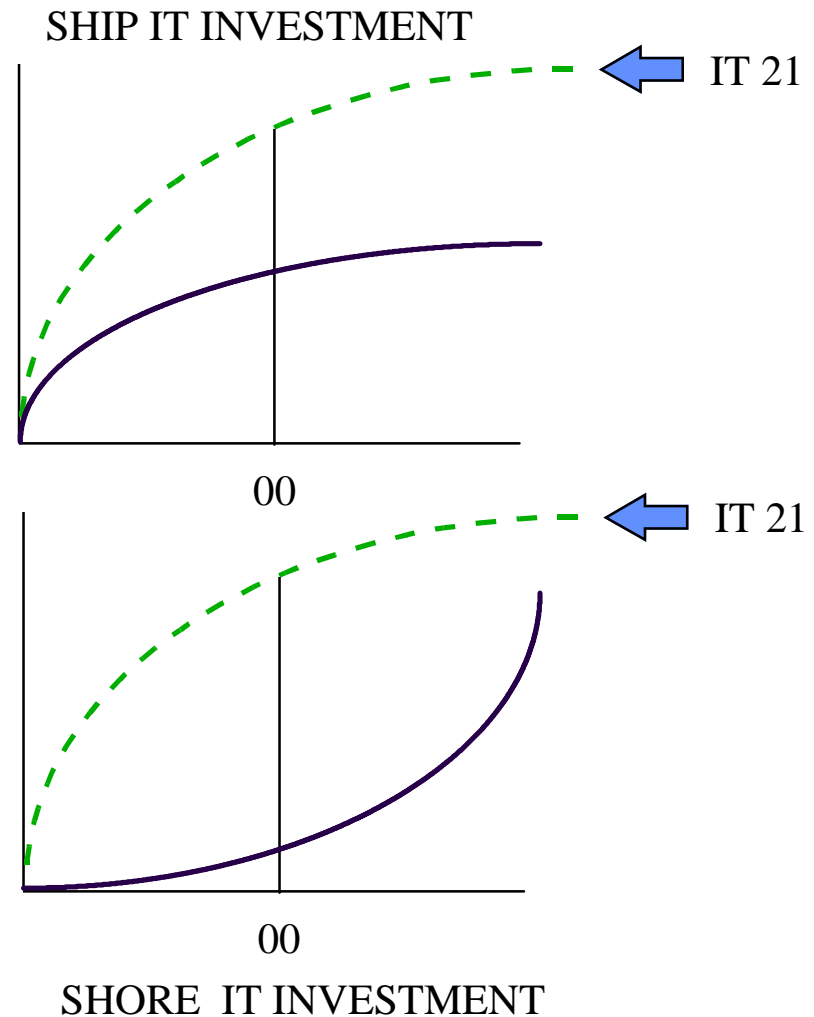
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- **Demonstrate New Land Attack Capabilities that can Shape the Battlespace**
  - **Arsenal Ship Combined with Carrier Airwing**
- **Address Direct Sensor-to-Shooter Connectivity Challenge**
  - **Responsive Fires for Deeply Inserted Ground Forces**
  - **Support for Developing Marine Corps / Army Operational Concepts**



# Implications: Resource Allocation

- **Marginally Smaller**
- **Somewhat Leaner**
- **More Modern**
- **More Combat Capable**



# **Fleet Battle Experiment Bravo Objectives**

## **September '97**

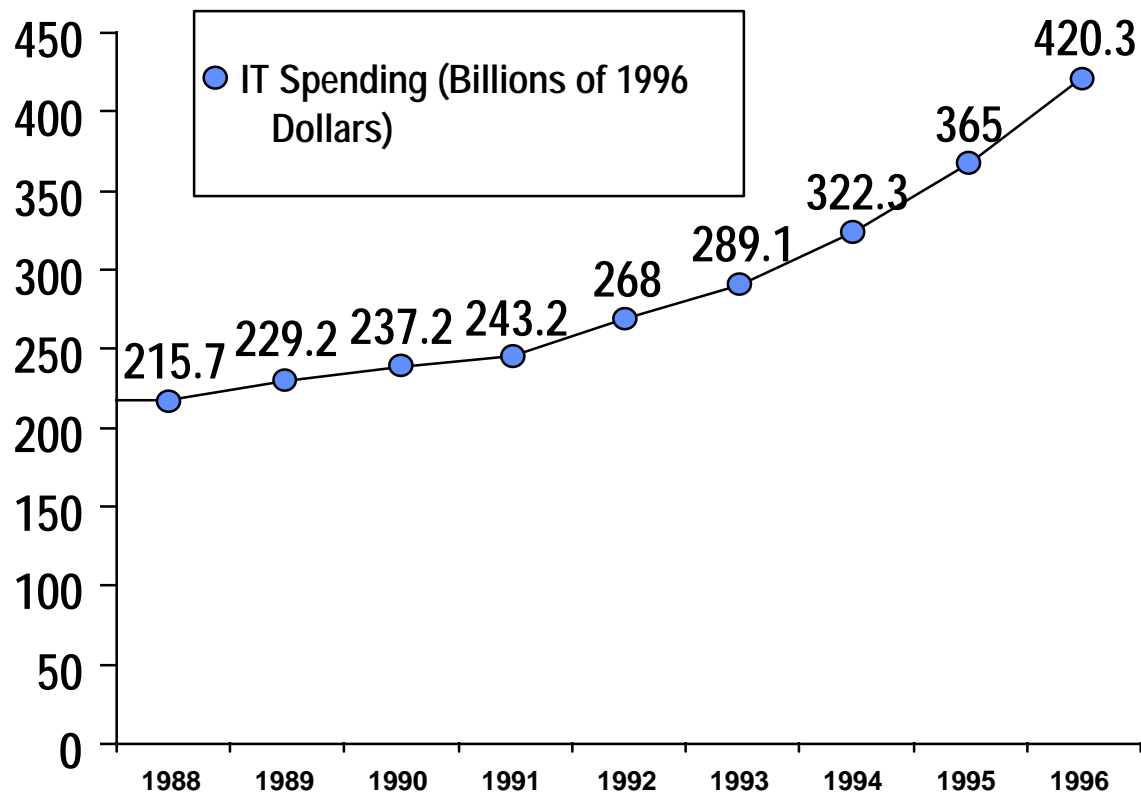
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- **Examine “Ring of Fire” Concept with Advanced Sensor-to-Shooter Technology:**
  - **Full Interoperability with Marine Corps / Army**
    - » **Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data Systems**
  - **Further Develop**
    - » **Weapons to Target Pairing (Responsiveness, Accuracy, Lethality)**
    - » **Force Inventory Management**
    - » **Interoperability with Systems Ashore**
- **Examine Advanced Real-time Airspace Deconfliction**
- **Employment of Future Land Attack Weapons (ERGM, NTACMS, Tactical Tomahawk)**



# The New Business Cycle

## *Size of the Information Technology Sector of the Economy*



### **Major Information Technology Components of Gross Domestic Product**

- Business and consumer spending on computers, peripherals, and communications equipment
- Net exports of IT
- Consumer spending on telephone service and cable television
- Investment in telecom services

Source: "The New Business Cycle," *Business Week* (March 31, 1997)



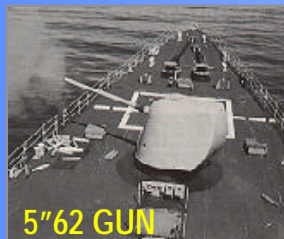
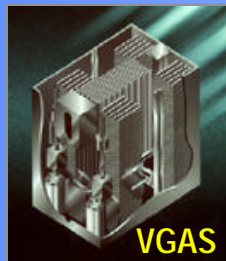
# Conditions

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- Necessary Condition:
  - Information Grid
- Necessary and Sufficient Conditions:
  - Information Grid
  - Sensor Grids
  - Shooter Grids



# Short Term Developments



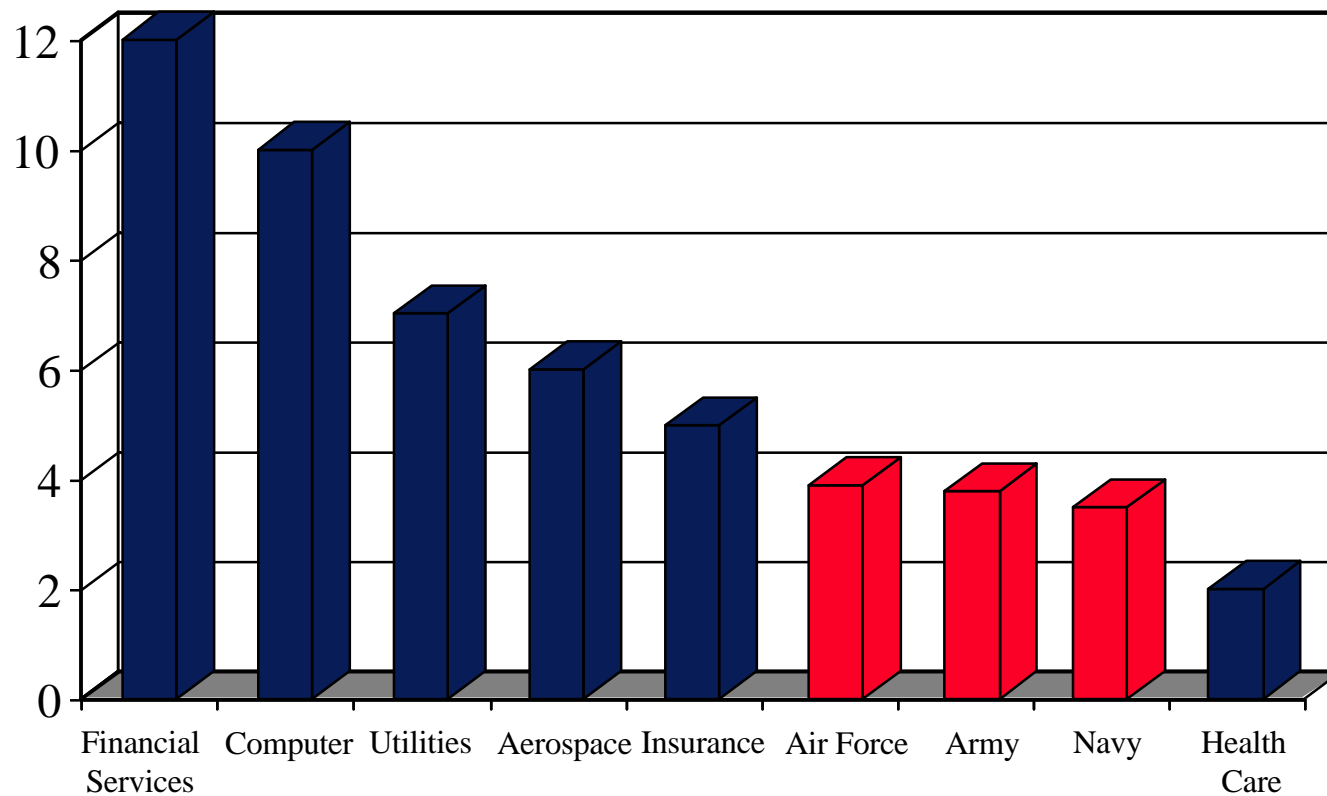
AADC



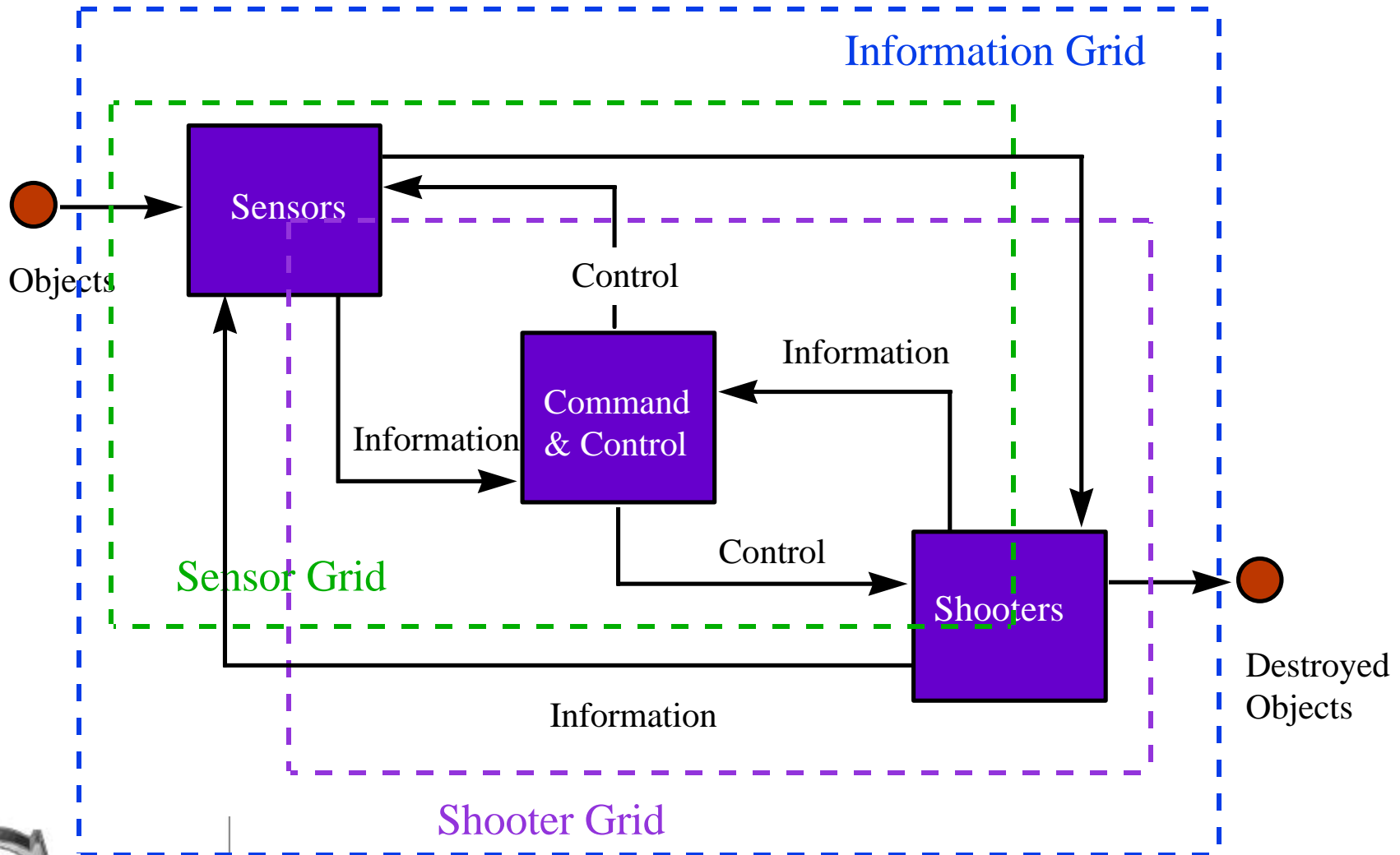
# IT Investment

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Percent of Operating Expenses on Information Technology in Commercial Sector

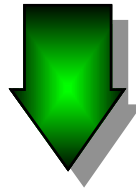


# Network Centric Warfare

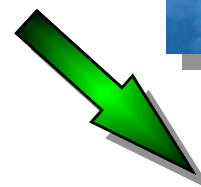
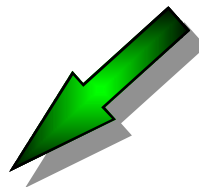


# Navy Aircraft Transitions

**Single Mission**



**Multi-mission**



## **Greater Lethality**

- 50 strike A/C
- Sortie generation
- All precision
- JDAM/JSOW
- Payload

## **More Affordable**

- Cost of ownership
- GOTS - LANTIRN
- COTS
- Commonality - JSF

## **Greater Survivability**

- Low observable
- SEAD - EA-6B
- IDECM
- Standoff
- SLAM-ER

***Bottom line:***

***“Greater return on investment.”***



# Conclusions

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## Coevolving Ecosystems

- **Economy**
  - Changing Dynamics of Economic Growth
- **Business**
  - Changing Dynamics of Competition
- **Warfare**
  - Changing Dynamics of Competition
  - A Revolution in Military Affairs
    - » Platform Centric Warfare ➡ Network Centric Warfare



# Conclusions

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*“The only thing harder than getting a new idea into the military mind is getting an old one out.”*

*-- BH Liddell Hart --*

